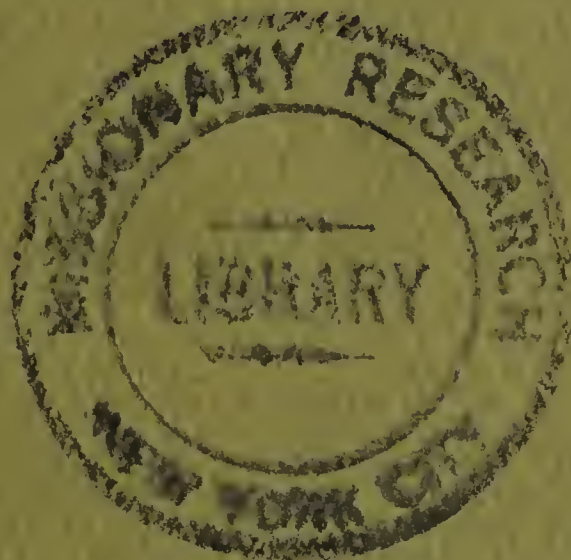


SUMMARY REPORT /
CONFERENCE ON RESOURCES FOR
RESEARCH ON SOUTHEAST ASIA

Pam
Reports



Summary Report

Conference on Resources for Research on Southeast Asia


Sponsored by the Institute of Advanced Projects
of the East-West Center and
the Committee on American Library Resources
on Southern Asia
of the Association of Asian Studies

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Reports

SUMMARY REPORT / CONFERENCE ON
RESOURCES FOR RESEARCH ON SOUTHEAST ASIA

prepared by Walter F. Vella

May 13-15, 1963
East-West Center, University of Hawaii
Honolulu, Hawaii



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RESOLUTION OF THANKS

May 15, 1963

The participants of the Conference on Southeast Asia Resources for Research, sponsored jointly by the Institute of Advanced Projects of the East-West Center and the Committee on American Library Resources on Southern Asia of the Association for Asian Studies, wish to thank the Chancellor, Dr. Alexander Spoehr, and the Director of Research Collections, Dr. G. Raymond Nunn, for providing the facilities to bring together, for the first time in history, an international group to discuss Southeast Asian research resources and to propose practical ways for promoting their development.

The Conference participants deeply appreciate the gracious hospitality extended during the meetings by the University of Hawaii, the East-West Center, and Dr. Nunn.

The participants congratulate the Chairman of the Conference, Dr. John M. Echols, for his able direction of the proceedings.

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I. INTRODUCTION

More than five years ago a group of American librarians and scholars, concerned about the many problems they faced in attempting to build up useful collections of books and other research materials on Southern Asia, met in a three-day conference in Washington, D. C., to explore possible solutions. The thought and work of that conference resulted in the establishment of a continuing body, the Committee on American Library Resources on Southern Asia (CALROSA) of the Association for Asian Studies, which, with the help of participating libraries, has accomplished a great deal, particularly with respect to South Asia. Accomplishments with respect to Southeast Asia, however, have not been marked; the problems posed by that area have, if anything, grown in intensity. A need was felt for a fresh start, a new look at these problems. The Conference on Southeast Asia Resources for Research was that fresh start. It was a conference specifically devoted to Southeast Asia. It was an international conference: delegates came not only from interested American libraries but also from institutions in Australia, Singapore, and Japan. The Conference was sponsored jointly by the Institute of Advanced Projects of the East-West Center of the University of Hawaii and the Committee on American Library Resources on Southern Asia of the Association for Asian Studies. Its meetings were held on May 13, 14, and 15 at the East-West Center of the University of Hawaii. The Chairman of the Conference was Dr. John M. Echols of Cornell University.

Conference delegates shared information--and their frustrations due to the gaps in information. They explored means and methods of improving techniques of acquiring, cataloging, and maintaining bibliographic control over

Southeast Asian research materials. The delegates also explored at length the means for developing or improving cooperative efforts. A number of concrete proposals were made; a number received Conference approval. Plans were also made to insure the continuation of the work the Conference had begun.

II. CURRENT ACQUISITIONS

The problems encountered in attempting to acquire materials now being published in Southeast Asia were only too well known to the Conference delegates. All had had similar experiences. Briefly, the principal problems stem from the following facts: most bookdealers in Southeast Asia are inexperienced in handling shipments of vernacular materials abroad; personal contacts in the area, whether native or foreign, are not willing or able to continue acquisition help for long; book-buying tours are expensive and yield only what is available at any given moment in time; the "red tape" and restrictions imposed by Southeast Asian governmental bodies impede procurement; government documents and publications are issued by various government offices and are often not available at any central office; some commercial publications are issued in regional centers and are not available elsewhere; both government and private publications are often issued in small printings and are soon unavailable; a fairly large amount of significant material (e.g., memorial volumes) is neither official nor commercial in nature and is therefore difficult to locate.

The intensity of these acquisition problems varies from country to country in Southeast Asia. A rough ranking of the countries, starting with the most difficult in terms of current acquisitions, would be: Indonesia, Burma, North and South Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand.

All delegates agreed that acquisition of current Indonesian publications was a prime problem. Exchange rates are unrealistically high. Dealers do not deliver. To get a shipment of books exported may require five trips to

government offices. Paper is in short supply and, as a result, government documents are printed in short runs--perhaps as few as twenty-five copies. And regional materials are usually not available in Djakarta. To cite one typical example, a professor in Bandung who publishes 100 copies of an important monograph may very well give 50 copies to his friends and family and the other 50 to the local bookseller; all copies of his publication would be gone long before anyone in Djakarta heard of it.

A rough estimate of the number of volumes each of the libraries represented at the Conference is at present acquiring from Indonesia is as follows:

| | |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| University of Hawaii | 55 - 60 a month |
| Cornell University | 30 " " |
| Indiana University | 30 " " |
| Library of Congress | 20 " " |
| Yale University | 10 " " |
| National Library of Australia | sporadic acquisitions |
| University of Singapore | " " |
| Institute of Asian Economic Affairs | no estimate |

It was suggested that, although there was undoubtedly much duplication of material in these acquisitions, perhaps as many as 100 different titles a month were being acquired by one or another of the libraries represented.

Various approaches to acquisition problems have been tried with varying success. The prevailing attitude seems to be "buy if you can, but beg, borrow, or steal if you must." Exchange arrangements have worked reasonably well with some institutions and governmental bodies. Mr. Sprod reported that the National Library of Australia had recently established a contact with the National Library at Hanoi. Dr. Byrd reported that research materials have been

acquired for Indiana University by staff members working on contract projects in education and public administration in Thailand and public administration in Indonesia. Cornell University and Yale University have a reciprocal arrangement for the acquisition of Thai and Vietnamese materials: Cornell buys Thai materials for itself and Yale; Yale buys Vietnamese materials for itself and Cornell.

The delegates shared information on dealers and organizations in the various Southeast Asian countries that could supply current materials or bibliographic information. The following chart summarizes this information.

SOME DEALERS AND SOURCES OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

| | <u>Comments</u> |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| THAILAND | |
| Nibondh Booksellers | reliable dealer |
| Department of Foreign Affairs | will exchange publications |
| NORTH VIETNAM | |
| Chiao Liu of Hongkong | dealer |
| National Library, Hanoi | supplies propaganda materials |
| SOUTH VIETNAM | |
| Khai-Tri Booksellers Leloi Street, Saigon | dealer |
| Xuan Thu Booksellers Tu Do Street, Saigon | dealer |
| Nguyen Dinh Hoa, Director of Cultural Affairs, Saigon | for information |

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Nguyen Khac Kham, Director of Libraries & Archives, Ministry of Education, Saigon | for information |
| General Directorate of Information | for government documents |
| Department of Justice | issues monthly bulletin of legal publications |
| National Library | issues monthly biblio- graphy on all subjects |
| Institute for Historical Studies, Hué | issues publications |
| Institute of Chinese Language, Hué | issues publications |
| Institute for Public Admin- istration, Hué | issues publications |
| University of Hué | issues periodical |
| University of Dalat | issues periodical |

THE PHILIPPINES

| | |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| MCS, M. C. Sanchez, owner | dealer; good but expen- sive |
| Philippine Education Company | dealer |
| Association for South Asian Studies | will exchange |
| National Science Develop- ment Board | preparing checklist of government documents, 1954-58 |
| University of the Philippines | will exchange |

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| University of the Philippines branches in Cebu and Iloilo and other regional universities | for information on regional publications |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|

| | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| Ateneo de Manila | for information |
|------------------|-----------------|

MALAYSIA

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| University of Singapore, University of Malaya, and Singapore National Library | depositories under Copy- right Act since 1960-61 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|

CAMBODIA

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Institute Bouddhique | issues publications |
| Banque de Cambodge | issues publications |
| Department of Information | for information |
| National Archives of Cambodia | possibility for information |

A number of suggestions that have been made in the past in an effort to find solutions to the problem encountered in acquiring current research materials in Southeast Asia were reviewed by the Conference delegates, and a number of new ones were developed at the Conference.

One of the most hopeful prospects, brought to the attention of the delegates by Robert D. Stevens, was the possibility of the extension of Public Law 480 to Burma and Indonesia. Under Public Law 480, which authorizes the use of counterpart funds from the sale of surplus agricultural products for the acquisition of foreign books and the distribution of these books to research libraries in the United States, book-buying programs are now in operation in India, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic. Last year approximately 1,000,000 volumes were acquired with counterpart funds of \$700,000. The Library of Congress has requested

that the U. S. Congress authorize the extension of PL 480 to permit establishment of pilot programs in Burma, Indonesia, and Israel for the first six months of 1964. (Burma and Indonesia are the only Southeast Asian countries for which such funds are available.) The budget requested for Indonesia and Burma is \$50,000 in local currency for each country plus additional hard U. S. dollars to pay 75 per cent of the salary of the American library representative, the local director, in each of the countries. (The remaining 25 per cent of the American director's salary would be provided in local currency from counterpart funds.)

The proposed programs in Burma and Indonesia would be organized along much the same lines as the existing PL 480 programs. The Burma and Indonesia programs are expected to be roughly parallel to the United Arab Republic program in terms of cost of operation, size of staff required, and number of publications acquired. The program in the United Arab Republic is headed in Cairo by an American director who is a member of the staff of the Library of Congress. The director has a local staff of twelve. Most commercial publications are received through one dealer who binds the monographic material and ships the publications to the United States by surface mail. Government publications are secured by two full-time staff members who visit government offices at least biweekly, picking up multiple copies of publications. Many kinds of materials are being acquired, including posters, recordings, microfilms, and tape recordings of speeches. Microfilms are made of every newspaper acquired. (Positive microfilms of newspapers can be purchased from the Library of Congress or borrowed from either the Library of Congress or the Midwest Interlibrary Center.) Strict bibliographic control has been maintained over acquisitions. Each monograph acquired is given a code number, and this code number is penciled in the copy. Also penciled in each copy are symbols denoting the country of origin and the language of the publication.

A monthly accessions list is prepared in Egypt. A cumulative list, including an author index, is compiled at the end of the year. The Library of Congress is responsible for cataloging all materials acquired. For Indian materials, half of the cataloging is done in India; half is done by the Library of Congress in the United States. The vernacular portions of the catalog cards are printed in India on large white sheets. In Washington the English portions of the catalog cards are printed on cards, the vernacular portions are pasted on, and the final cards are produced by photo-offset printing. Cataloging costs, including the costs of hiring cataloging assistants competent in Arabic and Indic languages, are borne by the participating American libraries. Eighteen libraries participate in the centralized cataloging of the United Arab Republic and India-Pakistan PL 480 materials.

The delegates agreed that there would probably be no particular difficulty in applying PL 480 book-buying techniques to Burma; they thought that Indonesia, however, might pose special problems.

The principal difficulty will be financial. Counterpart funds, the rupiah equivalent of \$50,000, will be available only at an unfavorable rate of exchange (45 rupiahs to the dollar, as contrasted with the present open market rate of 1,250 rupiahs to the dollar). Although book prices in Indonesia are not as inflated as these exchange rates might indicate, other costs, e.g., for office space, equipment, etc., are very high and may, at the rate of 45 to 1, be prohibitively high.

If extension of the PL 480 program to Burma and Indonesia is approved by Congress, research teams will go to these countries this fall to make preliminary arrangements. If the program for Indonesia proves not to be feasible, it may have to be abandoned. It is possible that some ad hoc

arrangement could be made for Indonesia so that, even if no PL 480 program were set up there, some means could be found to acquire books with the funds available. (It is possible, for example, that Cecil Hobbs will make a tour of Southeast Asia in 1964 for the Library of Congress; he might be able, during his stay in Indonesia, to purchase materials with PL 480 funds.) Many of the representatives at the Conference strongly favored such an ad hoc arrangement as a last resort; questions were raised, however, as to whether such an arrangement could be authorized under PL 480 legislation or whether such an arrangement, if possible, would in the long run be advisable.

CALROSA in January 1963 proposed the following participants for the prospective Burma and Indonesia PL 480 programs:

Burma and Indonesia

University of California (Berkeley)
 University of Chicago
 Cornell University
 East-West Center, University of Hawaii
 University of Illinois
 Library of Congress
 University of Michigan
 New York Public Library
 University of Pennsylvania
 Yale University

Burma Only

Duke University
 New York University

Indonesia Only

Indiana University
 University of Wisconsin

The University of Kentucky has since expressed a desire to participate, and Duke University has asked to participate in the Indonesia as well as the Burma program. The University of Syracuse has expressed an interest in joining at some future time. These and other organizations certainly may be added to the list of participating organizations. But for the six-month pilot program now envisaged, the participating organizations would undoubtedly be the twelve on the CALROSA list above.

Participants in the 1957 conference discussed at length the possibility of setting up an overseas procurement office in Southeast Asia to serve American institutions interested in such a cooperative endeavor. No progress has been made toward this goal in the five and a half years since that meeting. The advantages of having a permanent procurement agency in Southeast Asia are obvious; the difficulties in the way of establishing one continue to be great. Costs for a staff that would be large enough and expert enough to cover all the countries of Southeast Asia would probably be beyond the capabilities of the interested institutions. In addition, if PL 480 programs are established in Burma and Indonesia, procurement offices will be set up in these countries, and the need for a separate procurement office for all of Southeast Asia will thereby be reduced.

One of the most hopeful prospects of the Conference was opened up by the offer from the Center for Southeast Asia Studies in the Social Sciences at the University of Singapore "to accept the responsibility for the collection and forwarding of material [on Malaysia] for U.S. universities." (For the full text of the proposal as presented by the Secretary of the Center, Professor Kenneth Tregonning, See Appendix A.)

The Center's proposal was amplified at the Conference by Professor Tregonning. He pointed out that the

Center could supply a broad coverage of materials to universities interested in coverage of the "Farmington Plan" type and more limited coverage to other institutions; that actual collection of materials would be undertaken by the Malayan Publishing House under the supervision of staff from the Center; and that the costs for Malaysia would probably amount to about \$500 annually. All of the American conferees and the Australian conferee voted their approval of the Center's proposal. Delegates, on their return from the Conference, are to discuss the proposal with their library administrations and explore the possibility of appropriating \$500 annually for Malaysian materials and an additional \$10 to \$20 annually as a contribution toward meeting the expenses of an acquisition trip by the Center representative to Borneo. Professor Tregonning is to explore possible arrangements between the Center and the Malayan Publishing House and the feasibility of having the University of Singapore Library provide catalog cards for items purchased.

The East-West Center is attempting to establish three contacts in Southeast Asia, primarily to acquire government documents. The contacts would be in Manila, Saigon, and Bangkok. The Center would be willing to have these contacts buy extra sets of the materials they acquire and send them to other institutions that are interested. Many of the delegates showed interest in working out such an arrangement.

III. ACQUISITION OF RETROSPECTIVE RESOURCES

There was considerable variation among the institutions represented in the Conference with respect to needs and funds for development of retrospective materials. (Retrospective materials are yesterday's "current" materials--the books, journals, and newspaper issues that are now out of print and the public archives and documents that were never issued in printed form.) Institutions strongly committed to the development of retrospective materials were Cornell University, Yale University, the National Library of Australia, and the University of Singapore. These institutions pursue a vigorous policy of scanning dealers' catalogs, advertising for desiderata, etc.

A major problem in development of retrospective resources is the lack of knowledge as to what these resources are and where they are. There are few reliable up-to-date guides and descriptions of the archival materials on Southeast Asia that exist in London, in Holland, in Japan, in India, and in the various Southeast Asian countries. It is difficult to find out what materials are available in the National Museum in Djakarta or the National Library in Bangkok, for example, let alone such private collections as the Beyer Collection in Manila and the Ames Library in Michigan.

Among the recent and forthcoming guides to such archival materials are a guide to the archival materials in Jesselton, North Borneo, being prepared by Cornell; an article on Burmese materials to be published in the Journal of Southeast Asian History; an article on archives in Hué by Chen Ching-ho published in the Journal of Southeast Asian History in 1962; and a survey on libraries in South-

east Asia to be completed this fall by Dr. Reichmann.

Obviously, more should be known about the important collections of resource materials in Southeast Asia. The delegate from Singapore suggested that a regional conference be held in Southeast Asia, bringing together librarians, archivists, curators, and scholars from the various Southeast Asian countries in order to bring out information on the resources for research that are available.

IV. MICROFILMS

All institutions represented at the Conference are interested in developing microfilm resources, since microfilms play a role in the acquisition of both current and retrospective materials.

Among the important questions concerning microfilms are: What are the microfilmable resources? What are the priorities for materials that could be microfilmed? What microfilms are now available? To what extent should there be duplication of microfilm materials? How practical is it to rely on interlibrary loan of microfilms? Who should make the expensive microfilm negatives from which positives can be supplied?

Collections of microfilms of Southeast Asian materials are growing. Important collections of negative microfilms--including microfilms of newspapers, journals, documents, and monographs--are being developed at the University of Singapore, the National Library of Australia, Cornell University, the Library of Congress, Yale University, the Institute of Asian Economic Affairs in Tokyo, and the East-West Center. These institutions will fill orders for positive copies of their microfilm negatives. The National Library of Australia is co-sponsor of a project for microfilming archives that relate to Australia and Southeast Asia in the Public Record Office, the London Missionary Society, the Church Missionary Society, the Methodist Missionary Society, and other bodies in Great Britain. The National Library has also arranged for a microfilm copy of the East India Factory Records in the India Office. Cornell University is planning to send a microfilm team to Indonesia to work with the Council of Sciences for Indonesia in micro-

filming materials, particularly current materials. The East-West Center is planning to send a microfilm team to various countries of Southeast Asia in 1964 to film items of current interest. The Center welcomes suggestions on specific materials it should film. The Institute of Asian Economic Affairs has, in recent years, begun to microfilm a wide selection of newspapers and is making positive prints of these microfilms available at a very moderate cost. Eight institutions (including Cornell, Yale, the National Library of Australia, and the University of Singapore) are embarking on a cooperative project to obtain microfilm copies of the Public Record Office Series C.O. 273, Original Correspondence: Straits Settlements. This series has now been microfilmed for the years up to 1913. The University of Malaya in Singapore maintains an extensive collection of microfilms of students' theses on deposit in the University library. A partial list of Southeast Asian newspapers and journals now available on microfilm is given in Appendix B.

Despite the recent increase in microfilming work, much remains to be done. The delegates pointed out many important research resources that they believed should be made available on microfilm. A few examples are:

1. J. S. Furnivall's World of Books, a ten-year literary and cultural journal. There are only two copies of this journal in the United States.
2. The British India Office documents on nineteenth-century Burma. These documents were once microfilmed for the Burmese Government. Aside from the Burmese copy, which may be in the Burmese Historical Commission, no other copies of this film exist.
3. The Japanese archives on Malaya during World War II. These archives have been discovered and are being described by Lee Williams of Brown University.

Permission to film these resources has been obtained, and the filming may be undertaken by the University of Singapore. Singapore welcomes participation by other institutions in this prospective project.

4. The Nguyen dynastic archives (1800-1925) at Hué. Filming of these archives is now being considered by the East-West Center.

The general lack of information on resources for research on Southeast Asia mentioned earlier obviously affects microfilming programs as well as the development of current and retrospective materials in other forms. Any steps taken to increase the available information on research resources--e.g., the regional conference suggested by the delegate from Singapore--will, of course, also aid in planning intelligent microfilming programs.

Microfilming priorities vary a great deal from institution to institution. Many institutions are unable to devote much effort to building retrospective resources on microfilm. They must defer large microfilm investments and rely on the Midwest Interlibrary Center for loans of microfilms. Long-term loans of microfilms are, of course, not always possible, and institutions with active research programs in the Southeast Asian field must expect to duplicate microfilm materials. Priorities for those institutions most active in microfilm acquisitions depend to some extent on special institutional interests. The University of Singapore, for example, is most interested in materials on Malaysia; the Institute of Asian Economic Affairs is most interested in economics. European archives are not accorded as high microfilming priorities as Southeast Asian archives, since they are better maintained and more accessible; it is probably less expensive and more "educational" for researchers to go to the European archives than for these archives to be brought, on film to the researchers. A strong argument for reproduction of even the European archival materials, however, is that of preservation. The

burning of Rotterdam in World War II is still in Dutch bones; microfilming of Southeast Asian archival materials in The Hague, which would cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000, would be additional insurance that these materials would be preserved for posterity.

A crucial question on the matter of building microfilm collections is that of responsibility for preparing the microfilm negatives. Preparation of negatives is the most expensive part of any microfilm operation. Various universities, libraries, and commercial establishments are now preparing and storing negative microfilms and supplying positive prints. Some pooling of effort, some centralized direction, in filming negatives is urgently needed. All of the participants in the Conference agreed that the central negative microfilm agency should ideally be a public body such as the Library of Congress or the Midwest Interlibrary Center. Limitation of funds, however, precludes this solution, and foundations thus far have shown little interest in giving the financial support needed to make the ideal solution a reality.

Cornell University has developed plans to turn its negative microfilming operation over to a commercial concern, Microphoto, Inc., of Cleveland, Ohio. The Cornell plan, while short of the ideal, gives promise of providing a workable solution to the problems caused by burgeoning microfilm operations. Under this plan, Cornell will continue its acquisition of newspapers but turn them over to Microphoto, Inc., for microfilming. Microphoto will give Cornell a positive print and second-generation negative. The original newspapers will be shipped back to Cornell. The original negative will remain in Cleveland and be used by Microphoto to produce positives for sale. All costs of this operation, except the costs of the newspaper subscriptions, will be borne by Microphoto, Inc.

Many safeguards have been written into the impending agreement between Microphoto, Inc., and Cornell University. Microphoto is bound not to increase its price for positives without the prior approval of Cornell. (Microphoto's present prices, the delegates agreed, are reasonable; for any given newspaper, the price is about the same as the price of a subscription to the newspaper in the first place.) Cornell University retains title to the original negative in Cleveland. If Microphoto violates its contract, Cornell can recall the negative; even if the agreement is not violated, Cornell can recall the negative at cost after giving six months' notice.

There were some criticisms of the Cornell-Microphoto plan, partly on the basis of principle (i. e. , should a commercial concern make a profit on the initial investment of a non-profit body?) and partly on the basis of practicality (i. e. , would not prices eventually go up in a commercially run microfilm operation?). But the majority of the conferees thought the Cornell plan offered promise, and some showed their high regard for the plan by indicating an interest in emulating Cornell by making similar arrangements with Microphoto. The consensus was that the Microphoto plan was a noble experiment and, if it should fail to work for any reason, no great harm would result--the microfilm problem would simply have been postponed, and new approaches would have to be found.

Microcard techniques were briefly discussed, with particular reference to the new microcard commercial operation advertised by the International Documentation Centre AB, Tumba, Sweden. This concern produces both microcards and transparencies called microfiches. The concern will search for material requested for reproduction and clear the copyrights; purchasers will be charged only for the copies ordered. The charges as advertised are \$.50 a card or microfiche (each will contain 50 to 60 pages of text). This

new concern sounds promising, but it has yet to prove its ability to get materials, fill orders, etc. The microfiche also poses some library problems--e.g., problems of filing, since the microfiche transparencies are not the same size as microcards.

V. BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL

A continuing lament of those interested in acquiring Southeast Asian research materials is that no one knows what is coming off the presses in Indonesia or Burma or Thailand or Malaya or the Philippines or Laos or Cambodia or the Vietnams or North Borneo or Portuguese Timor. Of these lands, only Indonesia produces a national bibliography, and the Indonesia national bibliography is not reliable because of the nature of the Indonesian book trade. Theoretically, deposit legislation in Malaya and Singapore should enable the depository libraries to maintain complete bibliographic information, but in fact there are gaps in information since these libraries are not getting everything they are entitled to by law. The Southern Asia Accessions List issued by the Library of Congress from 1952 to 1960, which was a useful bibliographic tool during its period of publication, was expected to stimulate the development of Southeast Asian national bibliographies. It failed to do so. Until the countries of Southeast Asia begin preparing all-inclusive national bibliographies, no truly adequate bibliographic control can be effected.

Some means for discovering what is being published in Southeast Asia--and for disseminating that information--do exist. Bibliographies have been compiled by librarians and research scholars. (For a bibliography of some of these bibliographies, see Felix Reichmann, "Acquisition of Library Materials from Southeast Asia," Library Resources and Technical Services, 7 [Winter 1963], pp. 18-21. For a bibliography of bibliographies on Malaya, see Jean M. Waller, "The Acquisition of Southeast Asia Materials with Special Reference to Malaysian Resources and to the Holdings of

the University of Singapore Library," mimeographed, 1963.)

A number of bibliographies are now in preparation. For example, John Echols is working on a preliminary checklist of all Indonesian publications issued from 1945 to 1949. This is to be a dictionary catalog, listing items by author, title, and subject. It will also show the Cornell holdings. Echols is also preparing a preliminary checklist of Indonesian imprints issued during the Japanese occupation. The list, which includes some 212 items, will be annotated. Hiromitsu Nakamura is preparing a Union Catalog of the vernacular and Western-language holdings of Japanese libraries on Southern Asia, including Southeast Asia. This catalog, for which about 130,000 cards are being photographed, will be published in book form in 1964. The third and last edition of the Library of Congress' Union List of Serials will soon be issued. The University of Singapore Library is preparing a Malaysian catalog that will, when completed, be microfilmed. Microfilm prints will be made available to interested libraries. The Library also plans to issue annual supplements of the catalog on microfilm. Cecil Hobbs' Southeast Asia: An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Reference Sources, which will include about 450 items, all in Western languages, is scheduled for fall publication. Shiro Saito, reference librarian at the University of Hawaii, is preparing a literature guide to Philippine studies. Donn Hart is compiling a bibliography of Western-language bibliographies on Southeast Asia. This bibliography of 800 items will be descriptively annotated. Hart is also working on a bibliography of novels on Southeast Asia. The need for additional bibliographies is strong and, in some cases, urgent. There are no guides, for example, to the literature on Portuguese Timor, an area that future events may well thrust into prominence.

Continuing bibliographic aid is provided by a number of publications. Cornell University issues a monthly

accessions list on Southeast Asia. The University of Singapore and the Institute of Asian Economic Affairs in Tokyo also issue monthly accessions lists. The Institute also issues an annual catalog of acquisitions, which is arranged by area and by subject. The East-West Center will soon be issuing a Research Collections Bulletin; each issue will be a selected list of recent acquisitions on a specific subject. The union catalog cards issued by the Library of Congress, although not strictly speaking "publications," provide bibliographic information on a continuing basis. There are approximately 15,300 cards for Thai, Burmese, Vietnamese, and Indonesian materials in the union catalog. The Institute of Asian Economic Affairs maintains a union catalog of the statistical materials on Southeast Asia held by twenty-four research libraries in Japan.

Some help in the development of bibliographic tools for Southeast Asian studies may soon be forthcoming from a commercial concern: the interest of G. K. Hall and Company in reproducing the catalog cards of special library collections and making them commercially available in book form may result in the production of such aids in the Southeast Asian field. Hall and Company has already shown interest in the Thailand catalog at Cornell University, and the outlines of a preliminary plan for reproduction of this catalog have already been drawn up. The plan calls for production of a dictionary catalog, arranged by author and subject. The approximately 6,000 Thai-language titles would be cross-indexed, providing some 18,000 to 24,000 references. The standard Hall financial arrangements would be followed (Hall giving Cornell 10 per cent of the sales price of each catalog sold and a number of printed catalogs). A final agreement may be reached soon. Production may be delayed, however, in order to permit the cards to be revised before the catalog is issued. Reproduction by Hall of other such special catalogs in the field of Southeast Asian studies --at

Cornell, Yale, and other institutions--would make these significant bibliographic tools available for general use.

Two stimulating prospects in the field of bibliographic control were developed at the Conference: Conferees developed plans for (1) the reproduction of the Hobbs List--a special subject catalog, a working catalog, of Southeast Asian materials in Western languages accumulated by Cecil Hobbs at the Library of Congress--and (2) the expansion of Cornell's Southeast Asia Accessions List.

The "Hobbs List" consists of some 68,000 3"x5" cards. The catalog is arranged alphabetically by country and, within each country, by subject. The catalog includes Library of Congress printed cards, preliminary catalog cards, and special cards for periodical articles, theses, and microfilms. The costs of reproducing the catalog would be approximately:

- \$1,700 for a negative microfilm
- 1,800 for a negative and positive microfilm
- 3,140 for a Xerox untrimmed copy
- 4,080 for a Xerox copy trimmed to 3"x5"

Reproduction of the "Hobbs List" poses special problems. The catalog is not refined and would not be suitable for book reproduction either by Hall and Company or the Library of Congress without editing. Some possibilities for editing--by Indian PL 480 librarians, by an East-West Center scholar, or by Cecil Hobbs--exist. A microfilm copy would be relatively inexpensive, but of limited utility. All of the conferees expressed interest in obtaining the publication in book form; only four or five of the conferees showed interest in acquiring a microfilm copy even as a second choice. Reproduction in card form would have the advantage of permitting continuation but the disadvantages of the card form as a reference tool, e.g., filing problems, space problems.

All of the conferees strongly supported issuance of the "Hobbs List" in book form and adopted the following resolution to that effect:

The Conference on Southeast Asia Research Resources considers the Southeast Asia subject catalog in the Library of Congress (the "Hobbs List") an important tool of research and therefore requests the administration of the Library of Congress to give permission to publish this catalog in book form and thus to make it available to a number of research libraries.

Suggestions for the enlargement of Cornell's Southeast Asia Accessions List in two ways were actively supported by the Conference delegates and tentatively accepted by Cornell. If the Cornell library administration gives its approval, the Accessions List will be expanded to include both a newsletter and an accessions supplement. The newsletter would consist of contributions from other libraries giving recent news about the Southeast Asia book world. The accessions supplement would also be made up of contributions from other libraries; information in this supplement, however, would be restricted to information on Indonesian research resources--Indonesian imprints and negative microfilms of Indonesian materials. Contributing libraries would attempt not to send information on Indonesian materials already in the Cornell collection. Information would be submitted on both cataloged and uncataloged items. Cornell would assume no editorial responsibilities for either the newsletter or the accessions supplement. This operation, if approved by the Cornell library administration, would be conducted on a short-term (six-month) trial basis with Cornell assuming the increased costs. If the experiment proved successful, it might lead to the production of a union accessions list for Southeast Asia that would be international in scope. Such a union list would, necessarily, be financed by contributions from subscribing agencies.

A need for a special kind of bibliographic tool in the form of a guide or handbook to the outstanding Southeast Asian research collections has frequently been voiced. The 1957 conference considered this need and proposed a pilot project that would result in the description of pertinent resources of libraries in the New York City area. This project was, however, never carried out. The participants in the present Conference expressed some doubts as to the usefulness of such guides on the grounds that too often they have been so general that they merely repeat what is already common knowledge in the scholarly community or so subjectively written as to be worthless. The conferees agreed, however, that a guide that fully describes special strengths, that pinpoints the unusual and the rare, that is limited to materials in the vernacular, and that is objective in approach can be useful. Cornell University, for example, has already felt the need for a guide to its Southeast Asian collections, a handbook that would help students and visiting scholars find materials without the intermediary of Cornell faculty or University librarians.

A soon-to-be-completed guide on the literature on modern China, the so-called "Berton-Wu Guide," may provide a model of the type of guide needed by Southeast Asian scholars. The Berton-Wu Guide, which is being published by the Joint Committee on Contemporary China and has been financed by the Ford Foundation, will locate the principal sources for research on contemporary China (China from 1949 on). It will describe outstanding library collections of research materials on contemporary China and also provide considerable bibliographic information--e.g., complete lists of newspapers and journals. It may not be possible for a Southeast Asia guide to contain as much bibliographic detail as will be included in the Berton-Wu Guide; the conferees agreed, however, that, to be useful, it must be something more than a thumbnail sketch full of glowing adjectives.

VI. CATALOGING

Libraries with Southeast Asian collections have, in general, large backlogs of uncataloged Southeast Asian materials; in fact, Cornell University is the only institution with no large backlog. Impediments to cataloging include the difficulty of acquiring competent catalogers with the necessary linguistic abilities and the lack of standardized transliteration systems and author entry forms for many Southeast Asian languages.

Cooperative cataloging is widely regarded as the ultimate solution to the problems involved in cataloging many Southeast Asian materials. The attractions of cooperative cataloging are that greater uniformity in cataloging would result, fewer specially equipped catalogers would be needed, and cataloging costs would be reduced. Cooperative cataloging would mean that one library could handle the cataloging of materials in one language for the entire country.

Cooperative cataloging may not be a practical solution for the cataloging of materials in languages such as Cambodian or Laotian, which are represented in library collections by only a few volumes. Not only is the cataloging, cooperative or otherwise, of such material expensive but cataloging methods are apt to be makeshift and particularly subject to change. A system adopted by Donald Coney for the University of California for the handling of rare language materials merits consideration. He has the title pages of such materials photographed, arranged in some logical order, and filed in a loose-leaf notebook that is made available to library patrons. Such a notebook would probably be useful for collections that numbered less than

500 titles.

Cooperative cataloging of materials in Thai and Indonesian does, however, have immediate practical possibilities. Several conferees were interested in pursuing the possibility of relying on Cornell to do the cataloging of Indonesian and Thai books for them. Cornell not only is in the lead in getting its Southeast Asian materials cataloged but also has had experience in several cooperative cataloging ventures--one in the Southeast Asian field. A reciprocal arrangement exists between Yale and Cornell for the cataloging as well as the acquisition of Thai and Vietnamese books. Cornell sends Yale a duplicate set of the Cornell Thai catalog cards; Yale supplies Vietnamese cards to Cornell. Because the volume of Thai acquisitions has been large and that of Vietnamese acquisitions small, Cornell has thus far been the more active partner in this reciprocal arrangement. Cornell would be willing to consider supplying Thai and Indonesian cards to other institutions. Yale University may be able, at some future time, to catalog Vietnamese and Burmese materials for other institutions. Perhaps a future conference devoted specifically to the subject of cooperative cataloging would be able to make concrete advances in this field.

Dr. Poleman reported on the progress the Library of Congress has made in producing descriptive cataloging codes and transliteration tables for Southeast Asia. Rules of author and title entry have been established for Burmese and Indonesian materials. (For Burmese, see A. L. A. Cataloging Rules for Author and Title Entries, 2nd ed., 1949, pp. 121-123; for Indonesian, see Cataloging Service, Bulletin No. 47, September 1958, pp. 2-5.) Proposed rules for Thai names and a revision of the Thai transliteration table are in final preparation for presentation to the American Library Association Descriptive Cataloging Committee. The Burmese transliteration table has almost been completed by

the Orientalia Processing Committee of the Library of Congress; when completed it will be presented to the American Library Association Descriptive Cataloging Committee for review and adoption. Transliteration tables for Cambodian, Laotian, Jawi Malay, and Javanese have not yet been prepared. It was suggested that Jawi Malay could be handled in the same way as standard Malay. Jean Waller, Richard Knoss, and Edward Rauff were suggested as possible resource persons to help in the transliteration of Jawi Malay, Cambodian, and Laotian respectively.

VII. ESTABLISHMENT OF A STANDING COMMITTEE

As an earnest of its interest in continuing the work begun at this May meeting, the Conference on Southeast Asia Resources for Research recommended that CALROSA appoint a subcommittee of its members, consisting of Cecil Hobbs, John Echols, John Musgrave, and Raymond Nunn, to be a standing committee of the Conference and to follow up on the work of the Conference. It was recommended that this standing committee meet in October 1963, to review the decisions of the Conference, check on the progress made on plans developed at the Conference, and plan further actions on the basis of events that will have taken place since the Conference meeting. Standing committee members will have the Conference report and, it is hoped, specific reactions to Conference proposals from delegates and others to aid them in converting proposals into policy and policy into action.

APPENDIX A

PROPOSAL OF THE CENTER FOR SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES, UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE

The Center for Southeast Asian Studies in the Social Sciences at the University of Singapore is prepared to accept the responsibility for the collection and forwarding of material for U.S. universities interested in this. It offers the following points for the consideration of the East-West Center, and for discussion at the May 13-15 Conference.

1. It will conclude an agreement with a reputable book publisher and seller in Singapore known personally to the Secretary of the Center, to secure and forward to the U.S.A. a stipulated number of copies of all desired material.
2. There would need to be an indication of the material desired, but it is assumed that it would include, for example,
 - a. Parliamentary Debates; Malaya, Singapore, Brunei, North Borneo, Sarawak, and the new Malaysian Government.
 - b. All government publications of these states, such as Census, Department Reports, etc.
 - c. Reports of Special Commissions, Boards of Enquiry, etc.
 - d. Quasi-Governmental Reports--Economic Development Board, Rubber Research Council, Harbour Board, etc.
 - e. All books and journals published within Malaysia that concern economics, politics, sociology, history, etc.
 - f. All newspapers within this area--English, Chinese, Malay, Ketayan, etc.
 - g. All incidental publications that appear locally,

such as Tin Research Council pamphlets, Malaysian Sociological Research Institute papers, etc.

3. It is most probable that should two or more universities desire material such as this, then the University of Singapore Center could secure a substantial discount on the Malayan price. This may be a double saving, as booksellers in the U.S.A. who act for Malayan publishers now add a U.S. price to the Malayan price.

4. The competency of the bookseller(s) to handle this assignment will be the responsibility of the Center, which will report on this annually.

5. Payment possibly could be arranged with the Financial Officer of the University of Singapore, who handles the account of the Center. He could charge the universities involved in this, paying the bookseller or booksellers.

6. To secure the implementation of this suggested scheme, it would be necessary for a representative of the Center to visit Kuala Lumpur, and the Borneo States. Although a good acquaintance with government printers and reliable booksellers exists already, there seems need, if this is to be introduced, to renew personal contacts. The Secretary of the Center could make these visits in July, provided that his Borneo expenses were met.

7. Should this scheme work, it would save the universities of the U.S.A. from the heavy expenses of sending out their librarians on periodic "buy everything there is," and it would enable them to establish a link with what may well be a useful institution in Southeast Asia, the Center for Southeast Asian Studies in the Social Sciences at the University of Singapore.

Kenneth Tregonning, Secretary
Center for Southeast Asian Studies
University of Singapore

APPENDIX B

PARTIAL LIST OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NEWSPAPERS AND JOURNALS ON MICROFILM

| Title | Issues | Institutions* |
|------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| BORNEO | | |
| Borneo Shimbun | D8'42-F3'45 | Cornell |
| Labuan Official Gazette | 1890-1905 | Cornell |
| North Borneo and Sabah Times | v. 2- | S |
| North Borneo Herald | 1893-1941 | LC |
| North Borneo News | Mr'48-D'53 | S |
| BURMA | | |
| The Guardian | Ag 1'61 - | IAEA |
| Hanthawaddy | Ag 4'50- | Yale |
| The Nation | 1950- | Yale |
| | Ag 1'61- | IAEA |
| New Times of Burma | Ag 4'50-1953 | Yale |
| | 1954-1960 | MILC |
| CAMBODIA | | |
| Réalités Cambodgiennes | F'56-D'62 | Cornell |
| INDONESIA | | |
| Antara | 1959-1961 | Cornell |
| Antara (N.Y. ed.) | Ap 15'55-Je'61 | Cornell |

* IAEA: Institute of Asian Economic Affairs, Tokyo;
 LC: Library of Congress; MILC: Midwest Interlibrary Center;
 NLA: National Library of Australia; NYP: New York Public
 Library; S: University of Singapore.

| Title | Issues | Institutions* |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Asia Raya | Ap29'42-S7'45 | Cornell |
| Business News Anal. | J130'58-Je'61 | Cornell |
| Business News Summary | J1'58-D'60 | Cornell |
| Het Dagblad | 1945-46;1947-48 | Cornell |
| Dagh Register | 1683-1705 | NLA |
| Djawa Post | Ag18'56-F5'58 | Cornell |
| Halunan | Ja3-S28'57 | Cornell |
| Harian Lembaga | O1'55-My8'58 | Cornell |
| Harian Pikiran Rakjat | S1'55-D20'57 | Cornell |
| Harian Rakjat | S1'52-Je'61 | Cornell |
| | Ap'61 | IAEA |
| Harian Tindjauan | O29'54-Mr2'56 | Cornell |
| Harian Umum | Ja11'54-S26'59 | Cornell |
| Ichtisar Pers & Radio Series IPI | 1955-60 | Cornell |
| Indonesia Merdeka | Ap25-J125'45 | Cornell |
| Indonesian Daily News | Ja2'61- | IAEA |
| Indonesian Herald | N'61- | IAEA |
| Indonesian Observer | Ja'55-D'58 | Cornell |
| | Ag31'59- | IAEA |
| Kedaulatan Rakjat | Je'57-D'59 | Cornell |
| Merdeka | 1945-49;1951 | Cornell |
| | Ag14'59- | IAEA |
| Nasional | F'57-D'61 | Cornell |
| Nusantara | J1'58-S'59 | Cornell |
| PIA News Bulletin | Je'47-D'61 | Cornell |
| Pikiran Rakjat | O'50-D'61 | Cornell |
| Seibu Borneo Shimbun | J115'42-J117'43 | Yale |
| Sinar Baroe | 1942 | Cornell |
| Sinar Matahari | 1942-44 | Yale |
| Suara Merdeka | N1'54-D9'55 | Cornell |
| Suara Rakjat | Ap1'61- | IAEA |
| Suluh Indonesia | Ap1'61- | IAEA |
| Times of Indonesia | My5'52- | MILC |
| Waspada | J118'59- | IAEA |

| Title | Issues | Institutions* |
|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| MALAYA | | |
| Al-Akhbar | Ja-Ap'40 | S |
| Al-Akhbar Almusawwarah | N11, 18'40 | S |
| Al-Arab | 1932-N'33;Ja4'35 | S |
| Al-Assallam | Je-N'37 | S |
| Bahtra | Ja-Ag'32 | S |
| Bintang Timor | Mr-J11900 | S |
| Bumi Putra | 1933-34 | S |
| Chahaya Negri | My15'39 | S |
| Chahaya Pulau Pinang | 1904;Ja-J11906 | S |
| China Press | 1951-57 | S |
| Dewasa | F-My'32 | S |
| Dunia Sekarang | S'34-'35 | S |
| Al-Gisas | Mr'32-J1'33 | S |
| Al-Hisab | Ap24'36 | S |
| Al-Huda | O'29, 1931-34 | S |
| Idaran Zaman | 1925-29;Ja2'30 | S |
| Jawi Perankkan | 1887-1895 | S |
| Al-Jaza | Ap-My'34 | S |
| Kanak-Kanak | N'31-F'32 | S |
| Kwong Wah Yit Poh | 1951-57 | S |
| Kin Kwok Daily News | 1951-57 | S |
| Lembaga Melayu | 1914-31 | S |
| Lengkongon Bulan | My-N1900 | S |
| Lien Pang Daily News | 1952-55 | S |
| Al-Majd. al-Arabi | Ap-S'35 | S |
| Majlis | 1951-54 | S |
| Malacca Guardian | Ja4'32-N29'37 | S, Cornell |
| Malay Mail | Ja2'51-S'53;Ja-Mr'54 | S, Cornell |
| Malaya Muda | J120&27'36 | S |
| Neracha | 1912-15 | S |
| Pemimpin Melayu | J1'33-J1'34 | S |
| Perak Government Gazette | 1889-1905 | S |
| Perkhabaran Dunia | F-Mr'32 | S |

| Title | Issues | Institutions* |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Pinang Gazette | 1863, 1879, 1882, 1887-95, 1951-54 | S |
| Prince of Wales Is. Gazette | 1806-1827 | S |
| Sahabat | Ag'39-Mr'40 | S |
| Saudara | 1928-40 | S |
| Saut Alhdaramaut | Ap-My'35 | S |
| Sekola Melayu | Ag1888-N1890 | S |
| Al-Shaib al-Hadzarmi | Ap'33-F'34 | S |
| Shorgis Dunia | Je1'36-O1'36 | S |
| Sin Pin Jih Pao | 1951-57 | S |
| Straits Echo and Times of Malaya | Je'56- | MILC |
| Suara Benar | 1932-33 | S |
| Suara Melayu | Ja-S'27 | S |
| Utusan Melayu | 1939-40 | S |
| Utusan Melayu; Warta Free Press Malaya | 1907-20 | S |
| Warta Malayu | 1930-41 | S |
| Warta Melayu | Mr&Ag1898 | S |
| Warta Mingguan | J1'53-Mr'54 | S |
| Warta Negara | 1946;1951-2 | S |
| PHILIPPINES | | |
| Manila Chronicle | Ap21'45-1960 | Cornell |
| Manila Daily Bulletin | Mr'46-D'50 S1'61- | Cornell IAEA |
| Manila Times | O12, 1898-My14'30 Je3-O14'45 1951- Ap4'61 | LC NYP MILC IAEA |
| Morning Times (Cebu) | 1945 | Cleveland Pub. Lib. |
| | 1947;Je'48 | NYP |
| Philippine Herald | S8'59- | IAEA |
| Philippine Magazine | 1904-21 | Cornell |

| Title | Issues | Institutions* |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Philippine Newsletter Tribune | Je'51- Ap30-N28'41 D2'41-014'45 | Cornell LC NYP, U of Washington |
| SARAWAK | | |
| Sarawak Gazette | 1870-1956 | Cornell |
| Sarawak Government Gazette | Je16'08-D30'40; 1941-58 | Cornell |
| SINGAPORE | | |
| Berita Harian | Ja1'60- | IAEA |
| Lat Pau | 1887-1923;1925-32 | S |
| Nanyang Siang Pau | 1923-41 | S |
| Sin Chew Yit Poh | 1929-41;1946-51 | S |
| Singapore Daily Times | 1871-74 | S |
| Singapore Free Press | 1857-60, 1863-64, 1887-95 | S |
| | Ja1'60 | IAEA |
| Straits Budget | J14'40-F5'42 | LC |
| Straits Observer | N11, 1874-D27, 1876 | S |
| Straits Echo | 1951-54 | S |
| Straits Times | 1869-95;1942;1945 | S |
| | 1956- | MILC |
| | Ja1'60- | IAEA |
| Syonan Shimbun/ Syonan Times | 1942-45 | S |
| THAILAND | | |
| Bangkok Chronicle | S5'39-D12'41 | LC |
| Bangkok Post | 1953- | MILC |
| | O1'59- | IAEA |
| Bangkok Recorder | Ja13, 1866-Ja16, 1867 | LC |
| Bangkok Times Weekly Mail | 1898-1941 | Syracuse |

| Title | Issues | Institutions* |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Bangkok World | J11'59- | IAEA |
| Ch'üan Min Pao | Ag31'51-D30'52 | Cornell |
| Chung Yüan Pao | 1957;Ap8-J1'58 | Cornell |
| Chung Yüan Wan Pao | Ja4-J130'58 | Cornell |
| Hsin Hsien Jih Pao | S'50-Je'61 | Cornell |
| Hsing T'ai Wan Pao | S'50-Je'61 | Cornell |
| Khaw Phanit | Ja4'61- | IAEA |
| Prajamitra Daily News | Mr4'38-N8'41 | LC |
| Sayamrat | Ja1'61- | IAEA |
| Siam Nikorn | Ja'54-D'57 | Cornell |
| Siam Repository | 1869-1874 | Cornell |
| Wachirayan Wiset & Wachirayan | 1884-1905 | Cornell |
| VIETNAM | | |
| Gia Dinh Bao | F22-N'34 | NLA |
| Journal d'Extrême-Orient | 1956 | MILC |
| | 1957- | LC |
| Kinh Te Tap Chi | 1933-34 | NLA |
| Nam Phong | 1922-34 | NLA, Cornell |
| Times of Vietnam | Ja14-My25'56, Je8'57- | NYP |
| | N21'60- | IAEA |
| | 1960- | MILC |
| Tuong Lai | 1934-37 | NLA |



